THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 99.)

"The faction" (that is, the Jacobin faction of France) "is not local nor territorial. It is a general evil. Where it least "appears in action, it is still full of life. "In its sleep it recruits its strength, and "prepares its exertion. Its spirit lies deep "in the corruptions of our common nature. "It exists in every country in Europe, "and among all orders of men in every "country who look up to France as to a "common head. The centre is there. The "circumference is the world of Europe, "WHEREVER THE RACE OF EUROPE MAY BE "SETTLED. Every where else the faction is "militant; in France it is triumphant. In "France is the bank of deposit, and the "bank of circulation of all the pernicious "principles that are forming in every "state." BURKE.

The preceding are among the premonitions of a man, in whose endowmentsand foresight there appears to have been something supernatural. His lips were touched with 'hallowed fire,' and his every sentence is prophecy.

One would suppose that he had foreseen what has taken place, and what is daily developing in America; for even in America WE already FEEL the influence of those principles which have desolated Europe—those principles against which that great man raised his monitorial and prophetic voice In America we perceive, as respects this faction, that "in its sleep it recruits its strength, and prepares for exertion." We now learn that the train has been laid, and that the match is ready for lighting, and that without a seasonable, a providential interference, an explosion must take place, which will lay the fair fabric of society in America, cemented by the blood of our fathers and our brethren, in irremediable ruin.

We have heretofore stated that the POLITICIANS of revolution in France (a totally distinct race from the fanatical philosophers of the same period) were solely solicitous to make France powerful, and the centre of an empire co-extensive with the limits of the civilized world. They accordingly bent all their efforts to make France a *military nation*, but dispersed their missionaries of darkness, their *propagandists*, through the world, to proclaim peace and French fraternity. These propagandists were many of them really converts to the fallacious system of *French* liberty and equality, and really believed that something like a state society, in which mankind would learn war no more, would be introduced by virtue of French philosophy. But the *prime movers* of the French revolution were not so simple. Their object was conquest, plunder, and universal empire. Accordingly, their missionaries of devastation, their pioneers of destruction, spread over the civilized world, deceived many, and poisoned the sources of happiness and security in all civilized society.

We would call on those who would not wish to be assassinated "in the unsuspecting moments of sleep," to tell us what was Talleyrand's object, motives, and views, in America? Was he really or only *apparently* poor? If in absolute want, how could his mind be so much at ease as it apparently

was? If he was poor and pennyless, why so busy in noting every minute circumstance relative to the *political* situation of America?

We believe that the truth will be found to be, that he was sent from the head quarters of Jacobinism, *an emissary of the sect*. That he was a philosopher of the school which has deluged Europe in blood, and rendered America defenceless.

Our gun-boat system, our dry docks, and other contrivances of a similar nature, for rendering the nation defenceless, originated in causes similar to those which have laid Europe at the foot of Jacobin France.

In addition to proofs which have been constantly exhibiting since the French revolution, in the conduct of France, in that of her emissaries, and her faction in this country, that our national independence is threatened by that colossal power, we might adduce the late confessions of Genet. This man is well known to have ever been one of the most enthusiastic of the principal actors of the French revolution. His efforts to induce America to make a common cause with revolutionary France, are still fresh in the recollection of every American patriot. While acting in his official capacity, this pioneer of Gallic desolation attempted to unite the destinies of France and America. He was then an ardent republican, but is now not less ardently attached to the jacobin despot of France. Baffled by the wisdom and fortitude of Washington, he slunk into private life, in order to mature his plans, and wait a favourable crisis for throwing off the mask. It would seem that this favourable crisis has at length arrived. Accordingly we find him declaring, in a late electioneering harangue, "that France had conquered all Europe but Russia and Britain, and that *they* would be soon subdued. and that when she would turn her arms against this country, unless we treated her with more respect."

The political manœuvres of this man, when taken in conjunction with the late effort of Emmet to stimulate the Irish "to REFLECT---ACT!" ought to awaken the apprehensions of every American. These men are united with a violent, unprincipled, and daring faction, consisting of the out-casts of all countries, amalgamated with all that is vile in the United States. We have no reason to believe that these men would hesitate to employ means to subdue this country, similar to those which in Ireland had well nigh subjected that unhappy country to the all grasping ambition of the jacobins of France.

It is often asserted, and is no doubt believed by many, who entertain the greatest abhorrence of *jacobin France*, that France under the *monarch Bonaparte*, would assume a mild and pacific aspect, and that the world might calculate on repose, after the dreadful agitations and horrors of the jacobin predominance. But we fear that it will be found that Bonaparte has the same disregard to the laws of nations, pursues the same plans of *systematic* plunder, and of diplomatic treachery; has the same disregard of justice, as respects *means*, provided the *end* can be attained, as marked every step of revolutionary jacobins, and rendered them a perfidious set of monsters in human shape, who united the perfidy and cruelty of the most ferocious savages with the arts and refinement of the highest civilization. Those who have paid the least attention to the career of Bonaparte, cannot fail to perceive proofs, abundant, decisive, and damning, that the reign of Jacobinism has not expired. Jacobinism was not confined to the prime movers of the French revolution, but Bonaparte, since his assumption of the imperial purple, displays as much of the cloven foot of that execrable sect, as did his tyrannical predecessor Robespierre.

"If Jacobinism (says an English writer) consist, as we contend it does, in the open display of contempt for all legitimate authority, in a systematic attack on the rights of independent states, in a studied subversion of all ancient orders and existing institutions,

in the encouragement of resistance and rebellion against lawful governments, and in *appeals to the governed against the governors*, we appeal to every man's knowledge and experience, whether Bonaparte, though invested with the imperial diadem, be not at this moment as great a Jacobin as Robespierre was, when decorated with the civic crown, and in the zenith of his power? What plan did Brissot or did Robespierre devise, which Bonaparte has not executed? Was it not the plan of the *Jacobins* to surround France with tributary states, dependent on themselves, and unable to resist their power, though fit tools of their ambition? and has not Bonaparte accomplished what they designed? What does it signify whether the puppets whom he places at the head of such states be called kings, or consuls, or presidents, or pensioners? It is not the *name* assigned to the ruler that alters the nature of the transaction; the *principle* on which he proceeds and the *object* which he has in view, are precisely the same with those of the revolutionary leaders of modern France, whose *Jacobinism* no man ever affected to doubt *."

This was written before Bonaparte had over-run Prussia, the downfal of which was foretold by the writer. In the Manifesto of that monarch we find additional proof in every line that the tyrant of France is a *Jacobin*, as faithless as cruel, and as atrocious as any of his predecessors, whose perfidy, cruelty, and enormous crimes, have rendered the name Jacobin a term of the most bitter reproach that language affords.

It is very remarkable, and ought to be a cause of serious apprehension, that we have some of the same leaders, and that they make use of similar means in this country to further the political views of Jacobins, that were in use in Ireland, and have paved the way for French dominion in Europe. Clubs are formed under different pretexts, which are converted to political machines; the Jacobins in this state have likewise a fund, created for the purposes of the faction. This has ever been a part of the grand system pursued in every country which has been affected by the French revolution. Thus, in the Report from the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Lords, involving Emmet and others, mention is made that "very considerable sums of money were levied upon the Roman Catholics of this kingdom, under the authority of a *Committee of persons of that persuasion*, who then assumed, and seemed in a great degree to succeed in the government and direction of the whole body of Irish Catholics, and that out of the *general fund* thus created, protection was extended to persons who were criminally prosecuted for the most daring and flagrant crimes."

If any thing further was wanting to prove that Bonaparte actually contemplates the subjection of America, we might find it in a late declaration of Genet, to which we have alluded The following is an extract from the depositions of two respectable gentlemen of irreproachable characters; Gen. Henry K. Van Rensellaer and Mr. Solomon Van Rensellaer.

"The said Genet at the same time expressed his regret that this deponent, the said Solomon Van Rensselaer, had taken an active part in the election in favour of Governor Lewis, for that in consequence thereof, the said Solomon would, in the event of the governor's defeat at the said election, be turned out of his office of adjutant-general. That the said Genet, in the course of the said conversation, also told these deponents, that his family in Europe had been well provided for by the present King of Holland, and that Bonaparte had already subdued all his enemies in Europe, excepting England and Russia, and he would unquestionably conquer those powers also, and that afterwards, *in case the government of the United States did not conduct towards him with more friendship and civility than it had hitherto done, they would next be attacked and subjugated by him.*"

* It will be evident to the reader who has perused the preceding numbers, that what we here contended for, respecting Bonaparte's pursuing the plans of the original Jacobins, is corroborated by the arguments and documents which appear in MONITOR No. VI. Vol. I. p. 105.

The part played by this same Genet, in 1793, is well known. He came to this country a Jacobin missionary, his object at that time was to annex America to the Jacobin empire. He pursued the plans which Jacobins have procuted on the continent of Europe with such fatal success.

If in addition to other masses of evidence, we take into view the uniform adulation which is paid to Bonaparte, by those who pretend to be republicans (but are democrats), their exultation at the victories, which, by placing Europe at his feet, must accelerate our doom, we think that no rational person can hesitate to conclude, that THERE EXISTS A POWERFUL FRENCH FACTION IN AMERICA, DISPOSED TO GO ALL LENGTHS TO MAKE THIS COUNTRY A PROVINCE OF THE JACOBIN EMPIRE.

For the Weekly Inspector.

Ουδεις αγεωμετρητος εισιτο.

None admitted that are unversed in Geometry.

Such was the inscription placed over the gate that opened into the gardens of Hecademus, where, assembled from almost every nation of the then civilized world, a concourse of Φιλοσοφοι attended the prelections of Plato—such the estimation in which mathematical science was held by the sage of Athens.

I have often, Mr. Editor, observed with regret the neglect and even contempt shown by the generality, for geometrical studies. No time and expense is deemed too great, by a liberal and enlightened parent, to furnish a youth with a knowledge of French, Latin, and Greek, while the less ostentatious branches of mathematical acquirements engross but a very small portion of his attention.

Far be it from me to disparage the study of the classics. He who finds no charms in the doric simplicity of Syracusa's bard, who can read with apathy the heroic sublimity of Homer, or the polished majesty of the Mantuan muse, I equally pity, and equally despise.

An acquaintance with the writings of antiquity I ever have held, and ever shall hold, an indispensable requisite in a liberal education. But this principle *may* be carried too far, and, I do contend, *is* carried too far, when they monopolize the student's attention, to the exclusion of other branches of science of equal utility and importance.

It is not my purpose at present to display the usefulness of geometrical knowledge. Its utility is incontestible. Every one knows that an acquaintance with the principles of geometry is *absolutely necessary* to the astronomer and the geographer, the navigator and the surveyor, the painter and sculptor, the engineer, &c. &c. and *highly beneficial* to every one, from the habit of accurate reasoning, and correct investigation the student is sure to derive from this study.

"That mode of investigating step by step," says Cumberland, "which crowns the process of the student by the demonstration and discovery of positive and mathematical truth, must of necessity so exercise and train him in the habits of following up his subject, be it what it may, and working out his proofs, as cannot fail to find their uses, whether he who has them dictates from the pulpit, argues at the bar, or declaims in the senate; nay, there is no lot, no station, I repeat it with confidence, be it either social or sequestered, conspicuous or obscure, professional or idly independent, in which the man once exercised in these studies, *though he shall afterwards neglect them*, will not to his comfort experience some mental powers and resources, in which their influence shall be felt, though the channel that conducted it may, from disuse, have become obscure, and no longer to be traced."

It is sometimes observed, that mathematical studies are incompatible with elegance of sentiment and refinement of taste; and in proof of this assertion, is adduced the unpolished

diction and inharmonious language of writers on these subjects. That mathematical writers are too frequently ignorant of the graces of composition, cannot be denied. The language of many of them is grating and inelegant to the last degree; yet whoever is conversant with the writings of Pascal, D'Alembert, and Dugald Stewart, must grant that position is untenable.

Each of these was not only versed in mathematics, but two of them, at least, were profound mathematicians. Mr. Stewart, at present professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, a gentleman of the most classical taste, preceded Mr. Playfair, as mathematical professor in the same university. From the number and variety of articles with which D'Alembert furnished the Encyclopedie, it appears that that of an accomplished geometer was one of his least recommendations. And every one has read the compliment paid Pascal by the celebrated bishop of Meaux. "One day," says Voltaire, "the historian being asked by the bishop of Lucon, what work he should covet most to be the author of, his own performances aside—*The provincial letters*, replied Bossuet." Voltaire, too, does not hesitate to affirm that the *lettres provinciales* are not surpassed in wit by Moliere, nor in sublimity by Bossuet.—Such an elogy from such an elogist, must be well-founded indeed.

I cannot withstand the temptation to relate an anecdote respecting this very extraordinary man, which sets in a striking light the exalted opinion entertained of his abilities, by Boileau, the Horace of France.

It is well known that Pascal was a most strenuous defender of Jansenism, and of consequence peculiarly odious to the democrats. One of these gentlemen accompanied Bourdaloue one day on a visit to Despréaux; "and," says the Marchioness de Sévigné, "the conversation turning on the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns, Boileau gave the palm to the ancients, with the exception of one modern alone, who, in his mind, excelled both the former and the latter. The jesuits begged to know what work this could be which he so highly prized—he would not mention it. "I conjure you," said Corbinelle, "to tell me what it is, that I may spend the whole night in reading it." Despreaux smiling, replied, ah, my good father! you have read it more than once, that I am assured of. The Jesuit persisted in pressing Despréaux to name the marvellous author, with a disdainful air, and a smile of contempt. "Do not continue to urge me," said Despréaux. The father would not be persuaded.—Despréaux, finally taking him by the hand, and giving it a hearty squeeze, I must yield then? *Eh bien! c'est Pascal.*——"*Morblieu! Pascal!*" exclaimed the thunder-struck Jesuit, "*Pascal est beau autant que le faux le peut etre.*"——*Le faux!* said Despréaux, *Le faux!—sachez qu'il est aussi vrai qu'il est inimitable.*"

From the above illustrious examples, I presume it is satisfactorily proved that there is no necessary incompatibility subsisting between the study of geometry and of the *belles lettres*.

But I have no desire that all should be Euclids, Maclaurins, or Simpsons; what I wish is simply this, that every one should acquire such an acquaintance with the rudiments, the principles of the science, as will enable to prosecute the study with facility and pleasure, at any future period, should it be found either necessary or expedient. And in order to gain this important point, I consider it absolutely necessary that the student's application be directed to it as early as possible. I confess I was extremely surprised lately, upon hearing a gentleman dissuaded from having his son instructed in any of the mathematical branches, until he had completed his classical studies. The young gentleman, too, to use the very words of his father, "scarcely knew what a figure was." Pursue this method, sir, and trust me, in whatever science he excel, the young gentleman will never be a geometer. Yes, I repeat it, he who is totally ignorant of arithmetic, at sixteen

or eighteen, will not, in all probability, have much added to his stock, at sixty or eighty.

But, it is objected, if the science of numbers be studied together with that of the languages, the attention is distracted, and neither one nor other receives that share of the attention which it demands. To this remark is usually subjoined the sapient adage respecting the many irons. There is no question but a multiplicity of studies cannot but be detrimental to the progress of the student, or rather must preclude his ever becoming master of any thing; but in this, as well as in pecuniary concerns, he may say, with the poet,

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines
Quos ultra citra que nequit consistere rectum.

It is from experience I speak, when I say that so far from burdening the attention, the study of geometry, in conjunction with that of the languages, is an agreeable, an entertaining recreation. The mind turns from one to the other with pleasure, and reverts again to the former with all the alacrity it feels from the exchange of one recreation for another.

I find I have transgressed far the limits I had proposed to myself; but incessantly engaged as I am, I had not leisure "to write more briefly." There is another particular which perhaps demands more loudly an apology I fear I am unable to screen myself from a charge of *egotism*, in writing the above. But I declare that the *first* has been used merely because I was unable to express my opinions in *any other* person. Your's, &c.

DELTA.

LITERARY.

To the last Philadelphia edition of Moore's Poems is prefixed "A NOTICE BIOGRAPHICAL and CRITICAL on THOMAS MOORE," which we have read with much pleasure. The following extracts will show that the author of the "*notice*" took no superficial view of Mr. Moore's morality. His remarks on his poetry are not less pertinent.

"But, if there be these literary blemishes in the amatory verses of Mr. Moore, there are others of a more serious character. Mr. Moore, with a want of moral feeling, such as is rarely seen by the side of eminent genius, is the deliberate partizan of vice.

"Let us not be deceived. Let us not submit to humble our ideas of rectitude, and truth, and nature. Let us never, amid the corruptions to which society is subject, omit to lead back our hearts to the pure source of morals. The stream, as we see it, is muddy and discoloured; but let us remember, that at its head its waters are clear. Let us form ourselves, therefore, not by the mediocrity, if not the viteness, which we see, but by the excellencies which we conceive. Virtue is like that instrument by which the rise of the Nile is measured; its height is always the same; the manners of the world are like the fluctuating river.

"We may now draw the line between the indelicacy of the old school and the immorality of the new. The first wounded the manners and inflamed the passions; but it made no attempt to set the feelings at war with principle. It sometimes made a jest of the morals of the sexes; but from this they had comparatively little to fear. Jests are an affair of the head, but what governs us is the heart.

"It is in this appeal from virtue, not to the understanding, but to the heart, that is the mark and badge of the new school. It is in the insidious flattery of the heart that we are to discern the scheme upon which it places all its hopes of success. The heart is perpetually told of the *coldness* of principle, and of its own amiable warmth. The aim is to induce in the heart an overweaning confidence, thro' which it may be tempted to renounce the companionship and shield of reason. They were made to walk the world together, and the enemy has discovered, with a smile, that in their disunion is ruin."

"Mr. Moore has numerous wayes,

and of more patterns than one. Those for whom the Wedding ring may not answer, may yet be charmed by the tell-tale lyre," &c.

"For what worthy purpose can a poem like this be written? Can the mind which conceived it, be so shallow as not also to conceive that its direct operation is to stimulate the seducer, and to shake female resolution; and that this (for we live in no golden age) is to employ the pen and press for the increase of human affliction? Is this to be the poet of love? Is this to share in the praise we have allowed to the painter of female charms? Is this to be the admirer and the lover, and the friend of woman? Is he who extols illicit love, and labours to establish inconstancy, is he the friend of woman? Of woman, who depends upon order and constancy for every thing; for the pleasures of life, for her place in society, for the very bread that is to feed her children?"

"The citizens of the United States are a *new nation*, but not a *new people*; and the distinction should never be out of sight. Those who talk of a *new people*, delude their understanding with all that the imagination conceives of primitive virtues; they mechanically picture to themselves all that simplicity of character, and all those generous virtues, which form the fair side of men among whom the arts of life are little known; and especially they believe that the love of money has made no advance amid this amiable race. But what is the fact? The inhabitants of the United States are an *old people*, offspring of an *old country*; an enterprising commercial people; a people who, themselves or their immediate progenitors, left the *tombs of their fathers*, through the peculiar activity of their spirits, and who, in most cases, came to America in the very pursuit of money! A people, in short, fully acquainted with the arts of life, accustomed to the sight of wealth and luxury, and eager to enjoy them. Such a people, settle where it will, is any thing but a *new people*.

SCRAPS.

The principle of democracy is corrupted, not only when the spirit of equality is extinct, but likewise when they fall into a spirit of extreme equality, and when each citizen would fain be upon a level with those whom he has chosen to command him.

MONTESQUIEU.

The following from Ferguson's Roman Republic, deserves the attention of our citizen-making gentry, who are in such haste to naturalize foreigners. Speaking of the decline of the Roman Republic, the historian observes,

"In proportion as the character of the *Roman citizen* lost its consideration and consequence, the name was easily communicated to all the subjects or natives of any province. But this promiscuous admission of persons under the late honourable predicament of Roman citizens instead of raising the provincials to the dignity of Romans, sunk the latter to the level of provincial subjects; extinguished all the sentiments on which the legions of old were wont to value themselves, and with their loss of self-estimation as Romans, probably diminished the interest they took in preserving the Roman name."

There is something very comic in some of the narrations of CARR, the celebrated tourist. The slightest association of ideas causes him to fly off in a tangent from his subject, or rather he *progresses* (as we Americans say) in a zig-zag line. Thus, after speaking of his being wonderfully disappointed in the appearance of Stratford, on Avon, he says,

"I re-entered the vehicle, as sulky as disappointed Englishmen generally are, and at length dined at Birmingham, so admirably styled by Burke the toy-shop of Europe.—*Burke*, who, once the wonder of the senate and an admiring nation, now reposes in the mild bosom of the grave, whilst his

prophetic pages find a progressive accomplishment in the prolific prodigies of revolutionary France." The compliment was just, but the transition from Birmingham to Burke somewhat in the Shandy-style.

"Activity," says a late English writer, speaking of the French revolutionary successes, and the apathy of the nations of Europe, "when united with wealth and talents, whether employed for good or evil purposes, will always command respect, and ensure celebrity—if nations or individuals suffer themselves to lose that energy which dignifies existence, their other virtues will make no impression on mankind, and they will either be neglected or oppressed by those who once trembled before them. The conduct of the world, in this respect, is perhaps unjust, but it is unchangeable; how necessary, therefore, that the temerity of daring and restless guilt should be constantly opposed by the unceasing exertions of active virtue!"

IMPORTANT OPINION
OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

THE UNITED STATES, vs. AARON BURR, } On a motion for commitment.

I am required on the part of the attorney for the United States, to commit the accused on two charges.

1st, For setting on foot and providing the means for an expedition against the territories of a nation at peace with the United States.

2d, For committing high treason against the United States.

On an application of this kind, I certainly should not require that proof which would be necessary to convict the person to be committed, on a trial in chief; nor should I even require that which should absolutely convince my own mind of the guilt of the accused; but I ought to require, and I should require, that probable cause be shown, and I understand probable cause to be a case made out by proof, furnishing good reason to believe that the crime alleged has been committed by the person charged with having committed it.

I think this opinion entirely reconcilable with that quoted from judge Blackstone. When that learned and accurate commentator says, that "if upon an inquiry, it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner was wholly groundless, in such cases only, it is lawful totally to discharge him; otherwise he must be committed to prison or give bail." I do not understand him as meaning to say that the hand of malignity may grasp any individual against whom its hate may be directed, or whom it may capriciously seize, charge him with some secret crime, and put him on the proof of his innocence. But I understand that the foundation of the proceedings must be a probable cause for believing there is guilt, which probable cause is only to be done away in the manner stated by Blackstone. The total failure of proof on the part of the accuser, would be considered by that writer as being in itself a legal manifestation of the innocence of the accused.

In inquiring, therefore, into the charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, I hold myself bound to consider how far those charges are supported by probable cause.

The first charge stands upon the testimony of general Eaton and general Wilkinson.

The witness first named, proves that, among other projects that were more criminal, col. Burr meditated an expedition against the Mexican dominions of Spain. This deposition may be considered as introductory to the affidavit of gen. Wilkinson, and as explanatory of the objects of any military preparations which may have been made.

I proceed then to that affidavit.

To make the testimony of general Wilkinson bear on col. Burr, it is necessary to consider as genuine the letter stated by the former to be, as nearly as he can make it, an interpretation of one received in cypher from the latter. Exclude this letter, and nothing remains in the testimony which can in the most remote degree affect col. Burr.—That there are to the admissibility of this part of the affidavit, great and obvious objections, need not to be stated to those who know with how much caution proceedings in criminal cases ought to be instituted, and who know that the highest tribunal of the United States has been divided on them.—When this question came before the supreme court, I felt the full force of these objections, although I did not yield to them. On weighing in my own mind the reasons for and against acting, in this stage of the business, on that part of the affidavit, those in favour of doing so appeared to me to preponderate, and, as this opinion was not overruled, I hold myself still at liberty to conform to it.

That the original letter, or a true copy of it, accompanied by the cypher, would have been much more satisfactory, is not to be denied; but I thought, and I still think, that, upon a mere question, whether there

cused shall be brought to trial or not, upon an inquiry, not into guilt, but into the probable cause, the omission of a circumstance which is indeed important, but which does not disprove the positive allegations of an affidavit, ought not to induce its rejection, or its absolute disbelief, when the maker of the affidavit is at too great a distance to repair the fault. I could not, in this stage of the prosecution, absolutely discredit the affidavit, because the material facts alleged may very well be within the knowledge of the witness, although he has failed to state explicitly all the means by which this knowledge is obtained.

Thus general Wilkinson states that this letter was received from col. Burr, but does not say that it was in his hand writing, nor does he state the evidence which supports this affirmation. But, in addition to the circumstance that the positive assertion of the fact ought not, perhaps, in this stage of the inquiry to be disregarded, the nature of the case furnishes that evidence.

The letter was in cypher. Gen. Wilkinson, it is true, does not say that a cypher had been previously settled between col. Burr and himself, in which they might correspond on subjects, which, though innocent, neither of them might wish to subject to the casualties of a transportation from the Atlantic to the Missisippi; but when we perceive that col. Burr has written in cypher, and that general Wilkinson is able to decypher the letter, we must either presume that the bearer of the letter was also the bearer of its key, or that the key was previously in possession of the person to whom the letter was addressed. In stating particularly the circumstances attending the delivery of this letter, general Wilkinson does not say that it was accompanied by the key, or that he felt any surprise at its being in cypher. For this reason, as well because there is not much more security in sending a letter in cypher, accompanied by its key, than there is in sending a letter not in cypher, I think it more reasonable to suppose that the key was previously in the possession of Wilkinson. If this was the fact, the letter being written in a cypher previously settled between himself and col. Burr, is, in this stage of the inquiry at least, a circumstance which sufficiently supports that the letter was written by col. Burr.

The enterprise described in this letter is obviously a military enterprise, and must have been intended either against the United States, or against the territory of some other power on the continent, with all of whom the United States were at peace.

The expressions of this letter must be admitted to furnish at least probable cause for believing that the means for the contemplated expedition were provided. In every part of it we find declarations indicating that he was providing the means for the expedition; and as these means might be provided in secret, I do not think that further testimony ought to be required to satisfy me that there is probable cause for committing the prisoner on this charge.

Since it will be entirely in the power of the attorney general to prefer an indictment against the prisoner for any other offence which he shall think himself possessed of testimony to support, it is in fact immaterial whether the second charge be expressed in the warrant of commitment or not; but, as I hold it my duty to insert every charge alleged on the part of the United States, in support of which probable cause is shown, and to insert none in support of which probable cause is not shown, I am bound to proceed in the inquiry.

The second charge exhibited against the prisoner, is high treason against the United States, in levying war against them.

As this is the most atrocious offence which can be committed against the political body, so is it the charge which is most capable of being employed as the instrument of those malignant and vindictive passions which may rage in the bosoms of contending parties struggling for power. It is that of which the people of America has been most jealous; and, therefore, while other crimes are unnoticed, they have refused to trust the national legislature with the definition of this; but have themselves declared in their constitution, that "it shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."—This high crime consists of overt acts, which must be proved by two witnesses, or by the confession of the party in open court.

Under the control of this constitutional regulation, I am to inquire whether the testimony laid before me furnishes probable cause in support of this charge. The charge is, that the fact itself has been committed; and the testimony to support it must furnish probable cause for believing that it has been actually committed; or it is insufficient for the purpose for which it is adduced.

Upon this point, too, the testimony of general Eaton is first to be considered. That part of his deposition which bears upon this charge, is the plan disclosed by the prisoner for seizing upon New-Orleans, and revolutionizing the western states.

That this plan, if consummated by overt acts, would amount to treason, no man will controvert. But it is equally clear that an intention to commit treason, is an offence entirely distinct from the actual commission of that crime.—War can only be levied by the employment of actual force. Troops must be embodied, men must be assembled in order to levy war. If colonel Burr had been apprehended on making these communications to general Eaton, could it have been alleged that he had gone farther than to

meditate the crime? Could it have been said that he had actually collecten forces, and had actually levied war?—Most certainly it could not. The crime really contemplated was a conspiracy to commit treason, not an actual commission of treason.

If these communications were not treason at the instant they were made, no lapse of time can make them so. They are not in themselves *acts*. They may serve to explain the intention with which acts were committed; but they cannot supply those *acts*, if they be not proved.

The next testimony is the depositson of general Wilkinson, which consists of the letter already noticed, and of the communications made by the bearer of that letter.

This letter has already been considered by the supreme court of the United States, and has been declared to import, taken by itself, or in connexion with Eaton's deposition, rather an expedition against the territories of Spain than the United States. By that decision I am bound, whether I concurred in it or not. But I did concur in it—On this point the court was unanimous.

It is, however, urged that the declarations of Swartwout may be connected with the letter, and used against colonel Burr.

Although the confession of one man cannot criminate another, yet I am inclined to think that, on a mere inquiry into probable cause, the declarations of Swartwout, made on this particular occasion, may be used against colonel Burr. My reason for thinking so is, that col. Burr's letter authorizes Mr. Swartwout to speak in his name. He empowers Mr. Swartwout to make to general Wilkinson verbal communications explanatory of the plans and designs of Burr, which Burr adopts as his own explanations. However inadmissible, therefore, this testimony may be on trial in chief, I am inclined to admit it on this inquiry.

If it be admitted, what is its amount?

Upon this point, too, it appears that the supreme court was divided. I therefore hold myself at liberty to pursue my own opinion, which was, that the words "this territory must be revolutionized," did not so clearly apply to a foreign territory, as to reject that sense which would make them applicable to a territory of the United States; at least so far as to admit of further inquiry into their meaning; and, if a territory of the U States was to be revolutionized, though only as a mean for an expedition against a foreign power, the act would be treason.

This reasoning leads to the conclusion, that there is probable cause for the allegation that treasonable designs were entertained by the prisoner, so late as July last, when this letter was written.

It remains to inquire whether there is also probable cause to believe that these designs have been ripened into the crime itself by actually levying war against the United States.

It has been already observed, that to constitute this crime, troops must be embodied, men must be actually assembled; and these are facts which cannot remain invisible. Treason may be machinated in secret; but it can be perpetrated only in open day, and in the eye of the world. Testimony of a fact which in its own nature is so notorious, ought to be unequivocal. The testimony now offered has been laid before the supreme court of the United States, and has been determined, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout, not to furnish a probable cause for the opinion that war had been actually levied. Whatever might have been the inclination of my own mind in that case, I should feel much liberty in departing from the decision then made, unless this case could be clearly distinguished from it. I will, however, briefly review the arguments which have been urged, and the facts now before me, in order to show more clearly the particular operation they have on my own judgment.

The fact to be established is, that, in pursuance of these designs previously entertained, men have been actually assembled for the purpose of making war against the United States; and on the showing of probable cause that this fact has been committed, depends the issue of the present inquiry.

The first piece of testimony relied, to render this fact probable, is the declaration of Mr. Swartwout, that "colonel Burr was *levying* an armed force of 7000 men from the state of New-York, and the western states and territories, with a view to carry on an expedition against the Mexican provinces." The term "*levying*" has been said, according to the explanation of the Lexicons, to mean the embodying of troops, and therefore to prove what is required. Although I do not suppose that Mr. Swartwout had consulted a dictionary, I have looked into Johnson for the term, and find its first signification to be "to raise;" its second, "to bring together." In common parlance it may signify the one or the other. But its sense is certainly decided by the fact. If when Mr. Swartwout left col. Burr, which must be supposed to have been in July, he was actually embodying men from New-York to the western states, what could veil his troops from human sight? An invisible army is not the instrument of war, and had these troops been visible, some testimony relative to them could have been adduced. I take the real sense then in which this term was used to be, that colonel Burr was raising, or in other words, engaging or enlisting men through the country described, for the enterprise he meditated. The utmost point to which this testimony can be extended, is, that it denotes a future embodying of men;

which is more particularly mentioned in the letter itself, and that it affords probable cause to believe that the troops did actually embody at the period designated for their assembling, which is sufficient to induce the justice to whom the application is made, to commit for trial.

I shall readily avow my opinion that the strength of the presumption arising from this testimony, ought to depend greatly on the time at which the application is made. If soon after the period at which the troops were to assemble, when full time had not elapsed to ascertain the fact, these circumstances had been urged as the ground for a commitment on the charge of treason, I should have thought them entitled to great consideration. I will not deny that in the cases of Bollman and Swartwout, I was not perfectly satisfied that they did not warrant an inquiry into the fact. But I think every person must admit, that the weight of these circumstances daily diminishes. Suspicion may deserve great attention, when the means of ascertaining its real grounds are not yet possessed, but when those means are or may have been acquired, if facts to support suspicion be not shown, every person, I think, must admit, that the ministers of justice at least ought not officially to entertain it. This, I think, must be conceded by all; but whether it be conceded by others or not, it is the dictate of my own judgment, and in the performance of my duty I can know no other guide.

The fact to be proved in this case, is an act of public notoriety. It must exist in the view of the world, or it cannot exist at all. The assembling of forces to levy war is a visible transaction, and numbers must witness it. It is therefore capable of proof; and when time to collect this proof has been given, it ought to be adduced, or the suspicion becomes ground too weak to stand upon.

Several months have elapsed since this fact did occur, if it ever occurred. More than five weeks have elapsed since the opinion of the supreme court has declared the necessity of proving the fact, if it exists. Why is it not proved?

To the executive government is intrusted the important power of prosecuting those whose crimes may disturb the public repose, or endanger its safety. It would be easy, in much less time than has intervened since col. Burr has been allegod to assemble his troops, to procure affidavits establishing the fact. If in November or December last, a body of troops had been assembled on the Ohio, it is impossible to suppose that affidavits establishing the fact could not have been obtained by the last of March. I ought not to believe, and I do not believe, that there has been any remissness on the part of those who prosecute, on this important and interesting subject; and consequently, when at this late period, no evidence that troops have been actually embodied is given, I must say that the suspicion, which, in the first instance might have been created, ought not to be continued, unless the want of proof can be in some manner accounted for.

It is stated by the attorney for the United States, that as affidavits can only be voluntary, the difficulty of obtaining them accounts for the absence of proof.

I cannot admit this position. On the evidence furnished by this very transaction of the attachment felt by our western for our eastern brethren, we justly felicitate ourselves. How inconsistent with this fact is the idea that no man could be found who would voluntarily depose that a body of troops had actually assembled, whose object must be understood to be hostile to the Union, and whose object was detected and defeated by the very people who could give the requisite information.

I cannot doubt that means to obtain information have been taken on the part of the prosecution; if it existed, I cannot doubt the practicability of obtaining it, and its non production at this late hour does not, in my opinion, leave me at liberty to give to those suspicions which grow out of other circumstances, that weight to which an earlier day they might have been entitled.

I shall not therefore insert in the commitment the charge of high treason. I repeat, that this is the less important, because it detracts nothing from the right of the attorney to prefer an indictment for high treason, should he be furnished with the necessary testimony.

The following cannot fail to excite the most lively apprehension in the breast of every American who is not callous to the situation and prospects of his country.

From the Crisis.

Qui capit ille facit!

Friend Mitchell,

Citizen Genet has thought proper to consider himself as pointed at in my former communication, and has come forward in the Register under the signature of *Spartium*, with a kind of justification of his conduct, which I should have let pass for as much as it was worth, had he not thought proper to season the hotch-potch a little too high with the pepper and vinegar of invective. As he has exhibited himself at full length, I must criticise him

a little. He has, forsooth, good man, "been for twelve years studying nature and nature's God!" Has he found there any lessons of imposture? I fear he has studied to little purpose.

The Citizen must not suppose I am unacquainted with his political biography. I know it well. I learnt it, not in this country. "Sixteen years was "he in the service of the king of "France, in the diplomatic depart-"ment." Bravo! How we apples swim! The Citizen will judge whether I know any thing of him from the following narrative. Madam de Barry, the mistress of Louis the 15th, patronized Madam Genlis, and procured an appointment for her as instructress to the young Princess of Orleans. Now the old Duke was a pretty lickerish blade: though that is not thought much of in France, particularly as it leads to the study of nature. Madam Genlis patronized Madam Compon, the Citizen's sister (the why and the wherefore is immaterial in France), and established her in a school at St. Germain. This connexion produced a place for the young Citizen in one of the Burceaux of the minister of exterior relations; and when the Count de Segur went on his mission to Russia, procured for him the birth of private secretary. It is true, when the dreary prospect of affairs recalled that worthy nobleman to his country, he left the Citizen, because he had none else to leave, as charge des affaires for a few months. This, together with his diplomatic exhibition in this country, is, I suspect, all he has to boast of in that line.

The Citizen has also made a little flash in the military line. But I believe never went so far as to *breakfast on a Ravelin, or pick his teeth with a Palisada.* It was said in France, but I will not vouch for the truth of it, that he once had expectations through the interference of a female friend, to be preferred to the office of adjutant-general of the army of Italy; but I believe he never obtained it.

But the Citizen, we are told, was of the Girond party, the friend of Brissot and of Condorcet. Brissot I knew—I respected his talents and some of his political opinions. But Condorcet, the atheistical Condorcet, the parricide Condorcet, who caused his good old friend and benefactor to fall beneath the hands of assassins, while sitting between his wife and daughter, I should not have been proud of an acquaintance with. It is the boast of the Citizen that he was a Girond. Has he forgotten, that it was during the reign of this party, that the Septembrizers deluged the streets of Paris with the human blood they poured from the defenceless victims in the temple and Concergerie? Does he forget, that, during the reign of this party, hired assassins were sent in coaches from Paris, to massacre the unfortunate prisoners at Versailles? Does he forget that this party, on the 28d day of January, 1793, shed the blood of their sovereign on the scaffold?

The Citizen tells us, "when he "came to this country, his orders "were, to have no secrets with free-"men and brothers, to act openly and "undisguised with them, and to make "no mystery of his instructions, if "they were misrepresented or misun-"derstood." How then did it happen that he never showed these instructions, when called to account for daring to attempt to raise an army in our country, even before he had been accepted by our government? How did it happen that these instructions were never published until he had been abandoned by his own country, and they became necessary as a peace offering to this? How came he to publish them as *secret* instructions? The Citizen must not imagine that memory is exclusively his own.

He admits he desired to associate America *to the glorious destinies of France.* Have we any evidence that that desire has abated? Is there not reason to suspect the contrary? Is not his sister, Madam Compon, at present instructess to the younglings of the new Dynasty? Is not General Ney, the favourite of Bonaparte, the husband of the Citizen's niece? Are

not several of his relations in confidential situations under the governments of France and Holland? But above all, did he not in a celebrated speech he made at a late electioneering meeting, declare, "that France "had conquered all Europe but Rus- "sia and Britain, and that *they* would "be soon subdued, and that then she "would turn her arms against this "country, unless we treated her with "more respect?" Friend Mitchell, verily this Frenchman did utter such unhallowed threat: and when I compare it with one, his cousin De Witt Clinton's printer Cheetham, published not long since in the American Citizen, "that the French would soon "land an army in our capital, and "purge it of her enemies," I confess I think it time to keep a sharp look out, particularly on such as may be supposed to be enemies—For really, friend Mitchell, I love not French monarchy, though Bonaparte is at its head, better than I did French jacobinism. I am perfectly satisfied with the government of my own country, and wish to preserve it, such as it is.

In the Athenian Republic, strangers who interfered with the public concerns, were punished with death. I approve not such severity, but surely it is a lesson to us, not to be led by such men, until they have manifested their attachment to us. The case of Citizen Genet is a very peculiar one. He did not come among us in a way which will justify our hailing him as the fugitive from oppression, who seeks an asylum in our land of liberty—No, he was thrown upon us from the blood-stained hand of parricides, to distract, divide, and subvert us. A pretty employment for a student of nature and nature's author. I wonder, friend Mitchell, when indulging in these reflections, if the ghost of the lovely mutilated Lamball never darts across his vision. Sainted shade! He who could become the servant of thy ruthless butchers, who could act under a Danton that bestowed thy jewelled rosary on a harlot, shall never be my guide in the path of morality, religion, or politics.

It puzzleth me, friend Mitchell, to discover why this said Citizen hurries us from hence to France, from France to the Missisippi, from the Missisippi to the Hudson, and from thence to the Thames, unless it be to convince us that he is, at least in one sense of the term, *a very great Vagrant*.

THINE.

The Irish Citizen-French-Director-Emmet.

This unfortunate demagogue seems to be going down! down! down! as Mr. Poet Southey says in his "*Thalaba*," to the bottom of the Dom-Daniel cave at the roots of the ocean. Mr. Coleman, in the Evening Post of the 15th inst. has fastened two *flagrant lies* upon him. The proof is too long to be transcribed. We shall merely mention Mr. C.'s peroration at the end of his statement.

"Be it remembered, that I have charged Mr. Emmet with an attempt to palm two falsehoods upon the American public. One, in saying that he and M'Nevin and Arthur O'Connor published an advertisement, contradicting the reports of the Committee.

"The other in saying that these reports were misrepresentations.

"It now appears, from their own confessions, when under oath,

"That they did not publish, and that they did not mean to publish, such an advertisement: And that,

"So far from contradicting the reports, they have expressly authenticated them, by a subsequent declaration.

"Now then let sophistry evade, falsehood assert, and impudence deny' —here stand the patriots, branded in the forehead by their own hand. Trust me, Mess'rs Emmet and M'Nevin, you presume too much on our ignorance of Irish history —We know ye, and we mean, by the blessing of God, the American public, as well as the better part of your own countrymen here, shall know ye as well as we do."

Mr. Jacobin Irish Director, Esquire,
Since the public all know you're a terrible liar,
What a torrent of infamy! how can you stem it?
I'd be a *gnat*, sooner than such a vile *Emmet*.

When we observe what an irresistible phalanx of federal writers is overwhelming Emmet, we are half inclined to exclaim,

"The feeble" *emmet* "that we *tread upon*, in corporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a *giant dies*."

An Irishman that is a good man, is, generally, a *very good man*. The natives of Erin are commonly warm-hearted and hospitable, but somewhat passionate, and frequently suffer their feelings to overpower their intellect. The most of them ought to pray, with the poet,

"May I govern my *passions* with absolute
"sway,
"And grow wiser and better as life wears
"away."

Summary of important Foreign News.

By an arrival in this port of the 16th inst. in twenty-five days from Greenock, London papers have been received to the 17th March. The following is an abstract of their highly interesting contents.

An official dispatch from Petersburgh to London contains a translation of a letter from Gen. Benningsen to the Emperor of Russia, containing the following account of the event of the battles of the 7th and 8th of February, fought at Preussich Eylau, near Koningsbergh.

The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stands of colours, which I have the honour to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me in person with his troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but was repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards frequently attacked my centre, without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points by the bayonet, and by charges of cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed. I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerable more than twelve thousand men.

Another account states, that the French army consisted of more than 120,000 men—that if Bonaparte's plan had succeeded, it would have been conclusive of the campaign, as he threw himself between two divisions, with a design to cut them off by detail, but was prevented by the rapid and masterly movements of Benningsen.—That towards the conclusion of the battle, there was a great want of cartridges, on both sides, and recourse was had to the bayonet, which caused great carnage.

A French general, who has deserted the sinking fortune of Bonaparte, states, and his statement is said to be confirmed from various quarters, that the latter has lost, since his invasion of Poland, 100,000 men.

Other accounts state, that the French lost in the action of the 8th of February, upwards of twenty thousand men, a large portion of their artillery, and twelve standards.

A London paper of March 20, says, "The expedition under the command of General Whitelock, for the river of Plate, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth. It consisted of about 2,300 men, chiefly composed of the 89th regiment of militia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The author of the elegant essays with the signature of DELTA, would still further enhance our obligations to him, by occasionally dedicating his "*literary hours*" to similar productions, and making our paper the vehicle through which they are communicated to the public. His pieces evince delicacy of taste, and accurate and extensive literary and scientific acquirements.

A number of pieces of a literary nature are received, which we must be excused for ordering to lie on the table till the close of the electioneering campaign.

LOCAL POLITICS.

—

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Senator.

SAMUEL JONES.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Rufus King, *Matthew Clarkson*,
Egbert Benson, *John Townsend*,
Richard Varick, *Andrew Morris*,
Abraham Russel, *Josiah O. Hoffman*,
William Henderson.

The above ticket is recommended by every thing dear to real Americans. It is composed of men who are the pride and ornament of their country—men, whose sound principles, unsullied reputation, great and acknowledged abilities, and indisputable and long tried patriotism, give such a weight of character, as ought to bear down all opposition. Our political opponents, themselves, if not totally lost to all sense of moral rectitude—if not prepared to sacrifice their country to a blind ambition which will eventually precipitate them to their own destruction, will, upon calm reflection, vote for the above AMERICAN TICKET.

—

We are highly delighted to see the principal federal papers of this city filled with able and brilliant productions in support of the politicks of the Washington school. They have been enriched with a variety of pieces on the subject of the political interests of our country, which are in the highest degree honorary to the heads and the hearts of the writers. We would exhort them to persevere. We would wish them to "act under the "impression of the words of a pow- "erful and eloquent writer, that from "the beginning of the world to this "day, there never was ANY GREAT "PUBLIC OR PRIVATE VILLAINY act- "ed by men, and submitted to, but "upon the strength of some great fal- "lacy put upon their minds, by a false "representation of good for evil, and "of evil for good."

As we are less studious of originality than of excellence, we propose to *register* in our columns, in future numbers, some of those productions which are calculated to be most useful in society, and ought not to be forgotten with the occasion which produced them.

—

We cannot but be surprised at the infatuation of many of the more respectable of the leaders of the Clintonian party in this state, in putting themselves at the head of a faction, which, if successful, will *sacrifice them in turn*. Robespierre, Danton, Brissot, and the other revolutionary leaders in France, fell the victims of the parties of which they were respectively the leaders, and thus were consumed in a fire of their own enkindling; and the same faction which has denounced governor Lewis, would denounce a governor Tomkins, unless he would consent to become the leader in projects at which the better part of the democrats themselves would now shudder. They may be assured that the chief agents in the faction now marshalled against the federalists, are the Catalines of a *conspiracy* which has been correctly described as "formed in the alembic of modern philosophy, upon a complete analysis of human nature and society.—A conspiracy, which, instead of advancing directly to its ultimate object, pursues that object in a circuitous manner, and endeavours previously to remove every obstacle to its progress, by weakening all the social ties—by stimulating into action every corrupt propensity—and by converting into a source of discontent every political inequality, every moral imperfection, every natural evil, and even whatever, by being exhibited separately, could be made to appear disgusting, or be magnified into a defect, however it might conduce in its general relation to the benefit, harmony, and beauty of the whole system. It proceeds in its designs by means so artful, and in disguises so specious, as to be calculated to lull suspicion even at the very moment of alarm, until the projects shall be too far advanced to be defeated."

From the Anti-Jacobin Review.

—

Sir,

I send you a trifle that was written some years ago, and suggested, I believe, by the "Needy Knife grinder" of your illustrious predecessor, the original Anti-Jacobin. Whatever may become of the sentiment, the sapphic metre seems to be pretty correct. We must suppose a philosophical Jacobin, who had been contemplating with rapture the massacres at Lyons, La Vendee, &c. And that soon after, on considering the fate of a Goose that had been roasted and eaten in the house of a loyal gentleman, he breaks out into the following poetic-patriotic whinings.

BENVOLIO.

Sapphic's Lamentation of a Jacobin on the demolition of a roasted Goose.

Scaly Goose-gander, what a sad mishap this!
Innocent throat cut—not a friend to save thee,
While cruel cook, sans pity, Goosey gander,
Sticks on a vile spit.

Scaly Goose-gander, whither art thou wander'd?
Not, as thy bard sings, in a lady's chamber;
Tho' to that room thy pretty snowy plumes may
Pass in a down bed.

Pluck'd are thy plumes all lily bright and shiny.
Now, alas! e'en thy merry-thought's a sad thought;
And the dear breast-bone, fie upon the tyrant,
Turn'd to a skip-jack.

This the proud tyrant's little boys and girls took,
Making it skip where thou! alas, devour'd wast.
Cobler, how cou'dst thou pityless supply wax
For such a foul deed?

Jacobins thee would not abuse so grossly.
Tender are their hearts—regicides and atheists
Melt at each downfal of a bug or louse destroy'd by the tyrants.

AN ODE

To Citizens Genet and Thomas Addis Emmet.

Written to congratulate them on account of their illustrious pedigrees, and relationship to NOBLE families, as set forth in some of their late democratic addresses.

By Gen. BENHADAD BANGEM, *Esq.*

Pat, I'll allow, in mere civility,
That you're the pink of pure *nobility*,
Great Prince of all the paddies;
That you can trace your noble blood
From *ever since before* the flood;
From *Adam*, DOWN to ADDIS *!

I'll grant you had a *noble* brother,
Who manag'd things some how or other,
To wed a *noble* piece, sir,
Yes, Sir John Temple's niece, I trow,
The thing might really happen so,
By fortune's strange caprice, sir.

'Twas somewhat comical, indeed,
That she should mix with such breed,
Still credible th' affair is;
For many an Irishman, I ween,
Has ta'en a trip to Gretna Green,
With many a silly heiress.

And Cit Genet, too, I'll allow,
Has manag'd things, I can't tell how,
To marry with a Madam,
Whose ancestors were doubtless kings,
Or dukes, or other titled things,
From CLINTON up to *Adam*.

I'll grant the base born yankey crew,
To think to rank as high as you,
A wonderful affront is;
That none should look you in the face,
Except those nabobs who can trace
Their blood through Pocahontas.

But certainly our democrats,
Are silliest of silly flats,
Sheer idiots in reality;
Who think that, while you talk so big,
Your honours' worships care a fig,
For FREEDOM OF EQUALITY.

—

* *That is*, Thomas ADDIS Emmet. *Addis was a corruption from Adam, the first man.* Vide SWIFT's etymologies.

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